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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:39:48 ON 11 FEB 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:40:23 ON 11 FEB 2004

E ASFE2/MF
L1 1 S E3
E ASCR2/MF
L2 1 S E3
E CR3.9TE2/MF
E CR4TE2/MF
E CR3TE2/MF
E ASFELI/MF
E LIFEAS/MF
E FELIP/MF
E ASCOLI/MF

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:47:01 ON 11 FEB 2004

L3 0 S L1 AND (BATTERY OR ELECTRODE OR ANODE)
L4 0 S L1 AND INTERCALAT####
L5 0 S L2 AND (BATTERY OR ELECTRODE OR ANODE)
L6 0 S L2 AND INTERCALAT####
L7 1 S LIFEP
L8 1 S CU4TE2
L9 1 S LICOAS
L10 264 S CU2SB
L11 11 S L10 AND (ELECTRODE OR ANODE OR BATTER###)

=> s L11 and (phosphorous or arsenide or phosphide)

16424 PHOSPHOROUS

176388 ARSENIDE

68028 PHOSPHIDE

L12 2 L11 AND (PHOSPHOROUS OR ARSENIDE OR PHOSPHIDE)

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:305167 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:60155

TITLE: Secondary high-temperature **battery** and its
manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Coetzer, Johan; Vlok, Isak Louw

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Programme 3 Patent Holdings, Luxembourg

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl.. 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9423467	A2	19941013	WO 1994-EP1027	19940331
WO 9423467	A3	19941124		
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5368955	A	19941129	US 1994-215844	19940322
ZA 9402048	A	19941003	ZA 1994-2048	19940323
AU 9465642	A1	19941024	AU 1994-65642	19940331
EP 693228	A1	19960124	EP 1994-913511	19940331
EP 693228	B1	19970827		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08506928	T2	19960723	JP 1994-521680	19940331
AT 157484	E	19970915	AT 1994-913511	19940331
ES 2107210	T3	19971116	ES 1994-913511	19940331
FR 2703513	A1	19941007	FR 1994-3891	19940401
FR 2703513	B1	19950804		
US 5476733	A	19951219	US 1994-344651	19941118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			ZA 1993-2406	A 19930402
			ZA 1993-2650	A 19930415
			ZA 1993-3459	A 19930518
			ZA 1993-9121	A 19931206
			ZA 1993-1215	A 19931206
			US 1994-215844	B1 19940322
			WO 1994-EP1027	A 19940331
AB	The battery has a molten Na anode separated by Na ion-conducting solid electrolyte separator from a solid cathode comprising an electronically conductive electrolyte-permeable porous matrix. The matrix is impregnated with a molten salt electrolyte and contains dispersed solid active cathode material. The electrolyte comprises a substantially equimolar mixture of NaCl and AlCl ₃ . The active cathode material comprises ≥ 1 transition metal selected from Fe, Ni, Cr, Co, Mn, Cu, and Mo. At least 1 additive element selected from As, Bi, Sb, Se, and Te is dispersed in the active cathode material, the atomic ratio of transition metal:additive element being 99:10-30:70. The active cathode material in the charged state of the battery is chlorinated.			
IT	Batteries , secondary (sodium-transition metal chloride high-temperature)			
IT	11088-65-6, Copper antimonide (CuSb) 12022-92-3, Iron antimonide (FeSb) 12022-93-4, Iron antimonide (FeSb ₂) 12035-52-8, Nickel antimonide (NiSb) 12035-53-9, Nickel antimonide (NiSb ₂) 12054-21-6, Copper antimonide (Cu ₂ Sb) 12503-49-0, Nickel antimonide (Ni ₃ Sb) 12503-51-4, Nickel antimonide (Ni ₅ Sb ₂) 12503-54-7, Nickel antimonide (Ni ₇ Sb ₃) 27016-75-7, Nickel arsenide (NiAs) 160351-69-9 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses) (cathode in high-temperature sodium battery)			

- IT 7439-89-6, Iron, uses 7439-96-5, Manganese, uses 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, uses 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 7440-47-3, Chromium, uses 7440-48-4, Cobalt, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(dispersed additive element-containing transition metal cathode for high-temperature sodium battery)
- IT 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide, uses 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, uses 7772-99-8, Tin dichloride, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dopant in cathode compartment of high-temperature sodium battery)
- IT 7440-36-0, Antimony, uses 7440-38-2, Arsenic, uses 7440-69-9, Bismuth, uses 7782-49-2, Selenium, uses 13494-80-9, Tellurium, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(high-temperature sodium battery cathode of transition metal containing dispersed)

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:659893 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:259893

TITLE: Method for adding alloying metals and sulfur in low-antimony lead alloy manufacture for lead-acid batteries

INVENTOR(S): Feng, Jianzhong; Yang, Wenjie

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shanghai Smeltery, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1047889	A	19901219	CN 1989-103560	19890603
CN 1016621	B	19920513		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1989-103560 19890603

AB The metals are added to a low-Sb Pb melt as compds., which are desirable to exist in the product alloy, and S is added sealed in freshly prepared Pb crucibles. Cu, Sn, and As are added preferably as Cu₂Sb, Sn₃As₂, and SnAs in alloying of the Pb-3% Sb alloy. Alloys prepared by this method have fine grains and are useful as electrode grids for Pb-acid batteries.

IT Electrodes
(battery, lead-acid, grids, low-antimony lead alloy for, microalloying of)

IT 137510-61-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(microalloying of, for battery electrode grids)

IT 7440-50-8, Copper, uses and miscellaneous 7704-34-9, Sulfur, uses and miscellaneous 12044-32-5, Tin arsenide (SnAs) 12054-21-6

12255-99-1, Tin arsenide (Sn_3As_2)

RL: USES (Uses)

(microalloying with, of low-antimony lead alloys, for battery electrode grids)